TWO BOLD TRAIN ROBBERS.

DARING WORK OF MISSOURI BANDITS | tending to take up the fares in that and the Des | SEATTLE'S DISASTER DUPLICATED.

The Wabash Western Express Held Up Near Kansus City and the Passengers Relieved of \$175 in Cash and Two Gold Watches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4 .- "Hold up your hands." Such was the command that astonished the passengers in the St. Paul sleeper attached to the rear of the Wabash western express as it pulled out of Harlem at 8:50 o'clock last evening. The command was spoken by one of the two men whose faces were concealed behind handkerchiefs who had entered the rear of the coach. The passengers turned to ascertain the source of the command and looked into the threatening muzzles of two revolvers. followed were not necessary.

"The first one that offers resistance will be shot down by our man on the platform." There was no man on the platform, but the passengers submitted as quietly as if there had been a legion. There were seven people in the coach-five passengers, the sleeping car conductor and the porter. Of the passengers one was a lady. At the first command her face blanched with fear, her hands went up for a moment, then fell lifelessly to her lap, She had

"I guess they won't bother us," remarked one of the robbers, and satisfied that no resistance would be offered, they commenced their work of plunder. One man "went through" the passengers one by one, while the other, with his revolver in his extended arm, kept a watchful lookout for signs of opposition. In this way the plunderer secured all the booty he could in haste, and when it was all over and the robbers had escaped, the passen- Ark. gers found they had been relieved of \$175 in cash and two gold watches.

The Wabash Western train left Kansas City at 8:20 last night. It was composed of the baggage, express and smoking cars, one day coach, two Mann boudoir cars and one Pullman car. The latter car was the St. Paul sleeper, where the robbers commenced their work. When the train reached the Missouri river bridge two men were seen to get off the forward end of the barga e car and disappear behind a lumber pile. The train hands thought they were tramps who had stolen a ride from Kausas City and paid no attention to the incident. They are convinced now that they were the robbers and that they caught the rear end of the last sleeper as it passed the lumber pile. Just at the train pulled out of Harlem the robbers entered the car and "went through" the passengers, as described. It was evidently the ntention to rob the passengers in all the coaches, "working" the train from the rear, for as they left the St. Paul sleeper, they again cantioned the occupants to not give the alarm, under penalty of being shot by "the man on

Leaving the St. Paul coach they started for the next one ahead. On the platform they met the conductor of the train, John Roach, One of the robbers pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose, and with an oath ordered him to hold up his hands. The conductor supposed from the nature of their disguises that a number of railroad men, who had taken passage on the imin, were playing a practical joke on him, and with a laugh, he attempted to push past them and enter the sleeper. Just then a gust of wind swept aside masks of the robbers and then be knew that the affair was one of dead earnest. He had no weapon but he carried his lautern in his hand and with that he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head smashing the lantern glass and extinguishing the light, Simultaneously with his assault the other robber fired a shot at him from his revolver. The aim was bad and the bullet missed its mark. The first robber had by this time recovered himself and he too took a shot at the conductor. His sim was no more precise than his partner's. The robbers then with one more parting shot swung off from the steps of the car. As they did so, the conductor hurled his

lantern after them, determined to have "last tag" on them. The train was running at the rate of twentyfive miles an hour-too fast for any one, except under desperate chances, to jump off without endangering his life, and Conductor Roach did not attempt it. He swung out beyond the side of the car, however, and saw the robbers arise and make with all haste for the dirt road that leads to Kansus City. That was the last seen of them. In the meantime the passengers in the St. Paul coach had been so completely terrorized that they did not regain their senses until they heard the firing on the platform. Then one of them pulled the cord that connects the sir-brake and the train came to a standstul. By this time the train had run a mile beyour the place where the robbers had escaped. W. H. Bonnell, special agent of the road, was a passenger in the smoking car. When the train came to a sudden stop he rushed out to ascertain the cause, Learning from the conductor the occurrence of the robbery, he immediately set to work to begin the chase for the robbers. He ordered the engineer to run the train to Randolph, a few miles ahead, and there he uncoupled the engine and ran it back to Harlem, There he found Deputy Sheriff Tomlinson. Guards were stationed at the approaches of the bridge to prevent the robbers' entrance into Kansas City, and two posses were organized to scour the country for the fugitives. Special Agent Bonnell then walked back to Kansas City, arriving here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and reported the case to the police, who are keeping a lookout in the city for the road agents. The police of the neighboring towns have also been asked to arrest any one answering to the description of the robbers.

The robbers are described as rather youthful, not over twenty or twenty-three years of age; of slight build and dressed something like farmers' boys. No one saw their faces except the conductor and by the dim light of his lantern he received no definite impression of their features. Kansas City people are beginning to wonder if the days of Jesse James have not come again. Two robberies which would have done him credit in his palmiest days have occurred recently. One was the train robbery of last night. The other was the theft of a handful of dismonds from a jewelry store in broad daylight, the keeping at bay at the point of a revolver of the pursuing crowd and the escape of the thief. Whether the two crimes have any tion. They both were extraordinarily bold and the new school book law, passed in spite of the very successful. The paor aim of the train rob- spasms and shricks of the school-book trust, bers is the only thing of which Jesse might have been ashamed.

ing after an almost fruitless search for the robbers. They succeeded in tracing the men to a farm house on the dirt road, where it is known they stole a horse from a farmer named Evans. It is supposed they forced the horse to carry double, as the tracks of the animal were trace to a bend in the river, where footprints in the sand showed that two men probably dismounted. At this point all trace of the bandits was lost. It is very likely they crossed the river and boarded a train for Leavenworth on the Kansas City & Northwestern road and escaped by that means to Leavenworth and then to some point in Nebraska.

Until to-night the names of none of the passengers in the St. Paul our were known, no record having been kept of them at the Pull man office. Two of the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Denham of this city. Mr. Denham telegraphed to a business associate here that he and his wife were among the losers by the outlaws' raid and asking for money. The train was the regular St. Louis express and the St. Paul car was carried only as ar as Moberly where it was switched onto the St. Paul train.

Conductor Roach's Story.

St. Louis, Aug. 4 .- In an interview to-night Conductor Roach, the here of the Wabash train robbery, said: "We left Kaneas City last night at 8:20 o'clock, and this trouble must have occurred about 8:40 o'clock, as nearly as I can judge. To tell you the truth I was so badly frightened that I don't know much about it. Anyway just after leaving Kansas City I started to go through the frie

train to collect my fares and just after passing Harlem I did my work in the St. Louis sleeper and started for the rear door, on my way to the St. Paul cose Moines sleeper, which we always bring out of Kansas City on that train and leave at Moberly, where they are picked and sent north. When I reached the door and opened it I was met by two men who had their faces covered by bandanns handkerchiefs, and each one covered me with a cocked revolver. One of them stood on the platform of the St. Paul coach facing me, and the other stood s little to the right of the door on the platform of the St. Louis sleeper. As I opened the door the one nearest to me said: 'Hold up your hands.' I thought that a couple of the boys were putting up a little game on me just for the fun of the thing, and I laughed and made some joking reply. Quick as a flash the fellow shoved the muzzle of his gun into my face and said in an ugly tone of voice: 'Hold up your hands, you --- or I'll blow the whole top of your head off.' I did not fancy that kind of talk, and without stopping to consider I let his, have it with my lamp. The remaind-er of the story has been told. I believe the Hands went up. The cautionary words that robbers were novices, but I also believe they | By this time a strong wind had sprung up and shot to kill.

APPOINTMENTS.

A Large Number of Offices Filled by the President Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The president made

the following appointments to-day: Edward F. Hobart of New Mexico to be surveyor general of New Mexico.

Joseph A. Clark of Maine to be pension agent at Augusta, Me. Calvin G. Townsend of Michigan to be prin-

cipal clerk of the public lands in the general Isaac R. Conwell of Indiana to be principal clerk on private land claims in the general land

To be registers of the land office: William H. McCann of Nebraska at Chadron, Neb.; Julian H. Bingham of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala.;

William A. F. May of Arkansas at Dardauelle, To be receivers of public moneys: L. E. Frank Powers of Nebraska at Chadron, Neb.; Americus M. Neeley of Arkansas at Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan H. Alexander of Alabama

at Montgomery, Ala. To be Indian agents: Robert Ashley of Nebraska, at the Omaha and Winnebago agency n Nebraska; C. W. Crouse of Indiana, at the Pima agency in Arizona; Thomas J. Moore of Missouri, at the Quawapaw agency in the Indian territory; Charles E. Adams of Maryland, at the Kiowa agency in the Indian territory. William Hart of Indiana, to be third auditor

John T. Rankin of Pennsylvania, to be deputy auditor of the treasury for the postoffice Walter H. Johnson of Georgia, to be col-

lector of internal revenue for the district of Eugene A. Webster of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of

Granville G. Benedict of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont. Columbus C. Wimbush of Georgia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga. John F. Patty of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New Orleans. John Ingice of Kentucky, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth district

Joseph H. Kibbey of Arizona, to be associate ustice of the supreme court of the territory of George W. Jolley of Kentucky, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Ken-

William Grant of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Peter A. Williams of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of

William T. Harris of Massachusetts, to be

commissioner of education. Why Hurley Declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Seey. Windom said this afternoon that Mr. M. M. Hurley of Indiana, who was first appointed third auditor of the treasury, declined the office because he had received a better offer from the Pennsylvania railroad company by whom he is employed, Mr. William H. Hart, who was to-day appointed to the office, is a banker at Frank-

Fourth Auditor of the Trensury, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Andrew J. Whitaker of Illinois has been appointed fourth auditor of the treasury.

THE CRONIN CASES.

They Will Come Up For Trial Before Judge McConnell August 26.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- Judge Horton to-day settled the matter of the change of venue asked for by P. O'Sullivan, the ice man, by transferring O'Sullivan's case, together with those of all the other prisoners, from bench No. 1 of the criminal court, over which he presides, to bench No. 2, presided over by Judge Me-Connell. In doing this Judge Horton said that the statute which gave O'Sullivan the right to ask for a change of venue must not be used for the purpose of securing a separate trial. He transferred all the cases to bench No. 2 in order that the prisoners might be tried together. Judge Horton then overruled the motion to quash the indietment in the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff and Kunze. The prison ers were arraigned and each man pleaded "not guilty." On motion of the state's attorney, the case against all the prisoners was set for trial before Judge McConnell on Monday, Aug.

Burke in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, was landed safely in Chicago a few minutes before 10 o'clock to-night. Contrary to expectation, he was not brought to the Union depot, but was taken from the train at Canal | taxed people, and Fulton-sts, by Chief Hubbard and conveyed, probably, to the county jail. A swarm reporters and many curious people had gathered at the depot to see the prisoner, but they were disappointed, as was a body of de-tectives who had been sent there under command of a lieutenant to guard against sur-

Some Elequent Figures. [Terre Hante Gazette.]

Just cast your eye over this list. It repreaided and abetted by the home newspaper organ of a president who gave its owner the Sheriff Tomlinson's posse returned this morn- fattest office in the whole service. Here is a

1	comparative table:	Present	Und
1	Bnoka	prices.	meso de
	First reader	.20	
	Second reader	.85	
	Third reader		
	Fourth reader	-60	
	Fifth render	.75	
Н	Elementary geography	.60	
	Complete geography	75	
-	Complete arithmetic.	.10	
	Tat we rehead affinial of blad	L an Inn	

Let no school official, of high or low degree, fail in executing the provisions of this schoolbook law.

To Be Congratulated.

[Evansville Journal-rep.] The patrons of the public schools have been subjected for many years to the exactions of a beartless and cruel monepoly that, in the language of a high and well-posted official, has retired a millionaire every few years." Money has been made by the octopus hand over hand The whole state has been in its grasp, but now its tentacles have been severed and it has lost its grip. The honest and suffering people are to be congratulated,

The Dinner Pail. "Protection fills the dinner pail," cried Mr. Carnegie during the last presidential campaign, when it was feared that Cleveland's tariff reform would break up monopoly, but since Harrison's victory Carnegie has reduced the Harrison's victory Carnegie has reduced the monopoly on earth, and has, indirectly, stolen pay of his bands twice, and the contents of the millions of dollars from the people by jobbery dinner can are now very meager. Yet Carne and extortionate prices. The Times is pleased gie poses as a socialist and the workingman's to know that recent steps have been taken to

SPOKANE FALLS IN RUINS. CONCERNING FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Entire Business Portion of the Town Destroyed By Fire-The Loss Will Reach Fourteen Millions-One Man Roasted Alive-Will Rebuild.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Aug. 5 .- The entire business portion of this city was destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is \$14,000, 000. The fire started at 7 o'clock in the evening in a lodging house on Railroad-ave. The fire department came on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings and was soon beyand control. The flames jumped across the street to the Russ house and the Pacific hotel. it was evident the city was doomed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but it

was useless. From the Pacific hotel the fire swept across First-st. to the frame buildings in the next block, and soon it reached the heart of the city. The block of two-story brick buildings on Riverside-ave was easily carried away. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard-sts, on Riverside-ave. The fire next leaped across Howard-st., and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens-sts. was a mass of red-hot ashes. The next struct ure to succumb was the large Tult block. From there the conflagration went whirling through the solid blocks of four-story brick buildings, including the postoffice, between Stevens and Washington-sts. At this point the fire burnt out from lack of material.

From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across-Sprague-st, to the opera-house and thence over Riverside ave. to Brown's bank; then both sides of the avenue were in flames. The buildings between Post and Mill-sts, were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here the waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfort block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfort block cost \$25 withstood the fire for some time, but finally disappeared.

The Arlington hotel was now enveloped in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard-st., but was overcome by the hent and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a piace of safety. He was a pitiable sight, having been literally rousted alive, the skin peeling off all over his body. The unfortunate man's name was Charles Davis. He died at noon to-day. Northwest was the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the block between Howard, Main, Front and Stevens-sts., burning east as far as the latter thoroughfare, where a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific express office, the Union block and the Windsor block was soon a mass of flames. The river prevented the fire from doing further damage and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills.

destruction. The only business block standing in the city is the Crescent building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, scarcely anything was saved. Provisions are scarce and will last only a short time. The city council met this morning and appointed a committee on relief. It was deeided that provisions should be sent for and the needy provided free. The superintendent of the city water-works we denounced by the council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected, and as a result, there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case the fire would have been easily gotten

Three hours sufficed to complete the awful

under control. The militia is out in force and all persons without passes are forbidden to enter the burnt district.

Five of the seven banks destroyed were again doing busines to-day, all being located in the Crescent block, the only business structure left standing. Notwithstanding the extent of the calamity the people wear a cheerful air and bear their losses bravely. Many business men have already signified their intention of

The Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 .- The property lost by the Spokane Falls fire last night is estimated at \$6,000,000 by the Coust Review, an insurence journal published in this city. The same paper estimates the total insurance at \$2,339,300, of which \$1,840,700 is held by companies having agencies in this city.

Carlisle on the Administration. [Speaker Carlisle in the August Forum.]

Unless all the indications are grossly deceptive, it is safe to predict that at the close of the present administration the annual expenditures of the government for purposes and ob-jects now provided for by law will be far greater than at any time during the last administration, and that many new projects of more than doubtful propriety will have been inaugurated, the support of which will tax to the utmost all the resources of the treasury. But before that time the public patience will be exhausted and the republican party will be called to a strict account for the subserviency to special interests and classes, for its reckless disregard of its most solemn pledges, and for its continued failure to give any substantial relief to its over-

An Excellent Law.

| Bloomfield Democrat. Some people are very busy trying to poison the public mind against the new school book law, alleging that it is an outrage to make the parent throw the old books aside and buy new ones. The fact is every parent has to buy more or less books every winter, and we believe the aggregate paid for readers, arithmetics, geographies and copy-books, the four which have been changed, will be less than it was last loss, and then from that on there will be a saving of over one-half. The law is an excellent one for the people and the hardest blow the school book robbers ever received.

[Brazil Democrat.] Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., supported by the Indianapolis Journal, continue to issue their daily bulletin to the people of Indiana, more especially to the press and the educators of the state, to set forth the utter impracticability and folly of the new school-book law passed by the legislature of last winter. The Cincinnati house wants to defeat the enforcement of the measure for the same reason that the tinkers of Ephesus wanted Paul ejected from their city-because his teaching interfered with their

A Veteran in the Harness, (Atchison (Kas) Patriot.)

Dr. H. B. Horn, who will be a stockholder in the new organization of the Patriot publishing company, is, probably, the oldest newspaper man in the state. He commenced his journalistic career in 1842 as editor of the Columbus (Ind.) Ledger, and since then has almost constantly been engaged in newspaper work in some capacity. He has been with the Patriot since its inception, with the exception of one or two brief intervals.

A Brazen Menopoly.

[Tipton Times.] That ubiquitous fraud, Van Antwerp, Brazg & Co. of Cincinnati continue to send circulars to this office. This firm is the greatest book eradicate the public monster.

To be Held Nov. 1, 18-9, and April 1, 1890, Under an Act of the General Assembly, PURDUE UNIV ROITY.

LAPAYRITE, Ind. July 23, 1889. To the Members of the State Board of Agriculture and to the Officers of the Local Agricultural Asso-

An act of the last general assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of holding county farmers' institutes in the state of Indiana, and directed the authorities of Purdue university to arrange for holding and conducting them. After a careful consideration of the existing conditions, and after correspondence with members of the state board of agriculture, it has been decided to conduct these institutes under

the following general rules and regulations: 1. Prof. William C. Latta, who has been appointed superintendent of institutes, will act as the general executive officer of the committee in charge. He will conduct correspondence relating to institutes, attend as many as possi ble, assist in conducting the same, and take such part on the programs as may be practicable. If other professors from Purdue are desired they will be sent as often as possible, but their expenses must be paid for out of that portion of the fund devoted to local expenses.

(See paragraph 6.) In arranging for the institutes the Purdue authorities will ask the co-operation of the members of the state board of agriculture in making all local arrangements and in the proper organization and management of the stitutes of the counties in their respective

3. Each member of the state board of agriculture, or the proper county organization, will be expected to provide, among other things, as A suitable place of meeting for the insti-

Printed programs and all other necessary A chairman of the institute. Must select and pay expenses of all insti-

tute workers from abroad as far as this may be 4. The institutes, to be held during any week in each district, must be in adjacent counties, if possible, to economize time and travel- tufts of grass, and munched away at the apples.

ing expenses. 5. The time of year apportioned to each agricultural district for institute work must be determined by the committee undersigned. 6. The necessary expenses of the superintendent and of the general advertising, postage, etc., will be paid for out of a part of the fund reserved for that purpose. The balance of the \$5,000 will be apportioned to the county institutes held in accordance with these rules. This

money for local expenses will be paid out only upon the presentation to the undersigned chairman of properly certified bills rendered in due form on blanks furnished for that purpose. No bill will be allowed in any case until after the institute has been held. 7. All applications for institutes should be sent to the member of the state board of agriculture representing the district, who is requested to forward the same to the superinten-

dent with such indorsement as he sees fit to 8. The committee desire to complete arrangements for the entire series of institutes by Oct. 1, and earnestly request prompt action on the part of the members of the state board of agriculture and of the local organizations.

J. B. SMART, President University, Chairman. H. E. STOCKBRIDGE, Professor of Agriculture. W. C. LATTA, Superintendent of Institutes.

SEIZURE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND. The Schooner Arrives in Victoria-Its Side of the Story Told.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.-There is great excitement here. The schooner Black Diamond arrived last evening from Behring sea. Particulars of the seizure by the American revenue cutter are given as follows: "July 11, we got in a catch of fifty three seals. At 4 p. m. we sighted the revenue cutter Rush. She came up to us, and ordered us to heave-to. We did so. The chief officer came aboard and demanded our papers. We refused to give them to him and he then got a screw-driver and screwed off the hinges on the locks in the cabin, took the papers and 105 sealskins and all Indian spears kins, an able seaman, aboard, with instructions to us to not interfere, as sailing master. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of, a southwest course was taken right for Victoria. Hawkins rom the start saw it was impossible to attempt to take affairs in his own hands, and conse-

not attempting to interfere." John Hawkins, the American seaman, says he was treated kindly by everybody. When he was put aboard the steamer, he said to his officers, "Instead of taking her to Sitka, may they go to Victoria?" They did not answer

Mr. Hammley, collector of customs here, said he is of the opinion that when Hawkins was put aboard the Black Diamond the police on the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not, as long as she got out of the sea and stopped destroying seals. Hawkins left everything to the American consul here, who has wired the Washington authorities about the matter.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 5.—It was learned last night from a British Columbia official, who was passing through the city, that the entire Pacific fleet of the British navy, with the exception of two torpedo boats, steamed out of Esquimanl harbor three days ago, bound for the scene of the recent seizure in Behring sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the admiral in command of the fleet and the Canadian and Imperial governments. The fleet that went north cousists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats, Five additional war ships are shortly expected at Esquimaul to reinforce the fleet. Orders have been left that one of these is to straightway proceed north, while the others will remain at that point. The admiral's orders are

Will Take No Notice of It.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 5.-The government has not yet received any report regarding the escape of the Black Diamond. It is likely no offie al cognizance of the affair will be taken. The seizure is regarded in official circles as a genuine one. The escape of the schooner is not regarded as likely to complicate matters. Officials here express themselves as ignorant of the alleged departure of British war vessels of Behring sea.

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.- A dispatch to the American consul-general announces the seizure at

No further particulars are given.

Much to Their Credit, [Laporte Argus.] There is every indication that the old schoolbook ring that robbed the people of this state for so many years has bought men in high offi-cial position and also purchased certain leading republican newspapers that are doing all they can to prevent the operation of the new law. A number of the small republican papers that proverbially have no opinions of their own, follow the lead of the Journal and go with that paper, on the principle that "the tail goes with the head." To the credit of the country press it must be said that the most of

purpose of the new law. A Fair Trial.

the republican papers refuse to follow the Journal in its disgraceful attempt to defeat the

[Goshen News.] In making such a resolution as necessary in this change to free the nopoly, it can be expected that there will occur many unpleasant things; the new system will have to go through the "sweat box" as it were. The trial is to be made, and the people should cheerfully do the best that can be done until material defects can be remedied.

The Latest From Ningara Falls. |Time.|

Hackman (on a very warm day)-"Fifty ents, boss."
Bullalo Tourist—"What for?" Hackman-"You an' der gal has been stand-in' in der shade of my cab for ten minutes."

REVIEWING HIS CRITICS.

A TALK WITH SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Indianapolis "Journal" and the Tariff Plunderers Overhauled-Elaboration of Certain Features of the Late Bloomfield Speech-Interesting Points.

[Terre Hante Gazette.] A Gazette reporter found Senator Voorhees at his office in excellent spirits and not at all unwilling to talk. It being suggested that his recent Bloomfield speech had seriously disturbed certain organs of the "favored few,"

"Yes, so it seems, but my best success in political life has always been when the Indianapolis Journal and that class of papers have said their worst things about me. Their abuse now is a good omen for the future, and I hope they will keep it up."

"But you are charged," suggested the reporter, "with using harsher terms than usual toward the millionaire monopolists of the country. Do you accept that as a just criti-"As Lincoln used to say," said the senator,

ber the case of the rude boy who was found in the apple tree? He was stealing apples in great style, and all he wanted was to be let alone. He was an infant industry in another man's orchard, and was in a fair way to become a monopolist of the whole fruit crop. If there had been a high protective tariff to keep the owner away, what a lordly time that young robber could have had devouring stolen fruit! And when the old man put in an appearance this sturdy, dishonest infant had no idea of abandoning his perch and his plunder. He laughed at gentie means, such as soft words, At last the old man's patience gave out, and he concluded to try what virtue there was in stones. He pelted the young scoundrel soundly, and soon brought him out of his robber's roost. But how dreadfully abused and wronged that incipient millionaire thought himself to be! He felt himself awfully aggrieved, and no doubt made faces at the old man, called him an anarchist, perhaps denounced him as disloyal to his government, and accused him of being on all sides of the subject of larceny because he had dropped the irgument of grass and taken to the argument

of stones. "Of course you see the moral of this little story The tariff plunderers do not intend to give up their clutch on the fruits of labor; they have been appealed to in vain with fair words and gentle means; they tighten their grip and ncrease the tax for their own enrichment on every prime necessity of life, from salt and sugar to woolens, cottons, lumber and iron. It may be that in the past I have been nearly as conservative with the manufacturers as the owner of the apple tree was with the precocious thief he found in its branches, but it don't imply any inconsistency that I should use stones now as a last resort. The time for gentle means with the great public plunderers, spoiiators and robber barons of this country is gone by, and the issue is now and will be from this time forward, whether the laboring people of the United States shall govern themselves and enjoy the fruits of their own industry or whether they shall be governed by the power of money wrenched from their hands by unjust laws and placed in the hands of a privileged lass. That is the question from now on, and there will be hard blows given as well as received by those who take their stand for the

Q .- "Is it true that you think the tariff issue has undergone a great change in its scope and character within the last few years?" A .- "I know it has. The ideas of Henry lay on the tariff are no more in harmony with the republican policy of the present time than the ten commandments are with stopping stage coaches and robbing express trains in the far West. The tariff advocated by Clay was to be temporary, and on no article ever to exceed 50 per cent., and to be scaled down from tim to time to a purely revenue basis. The tarin of and ten bags of salt. Then he put John Haw- the republican party of to-day is to be permanent, not depending on the want of revenue, laid and increased at every opportunity solely for the protection of high prices to the manufacturer, just the same with a surplus as if the treasury was empty. It is this bold and audacions claim of right to enrich one class of quently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time, of citizens at the expense of all other classes, and without any reference whatever to the revenues of the government, that is now so deeply incensing the thinking, candid man of the whole country, and of both parties. It was never plainly put forth and avowed until it appeared in the republican Chicago platform of

ast year. Now it is understood, and it will be met at all times and under all circumstances with the aggressive courage of those who know their cause is just." Q-"Did the reporter of the Indianapolis Journal report correctly what you said about Carnegie and his class of monopolists?" A-"I have no complaints to make of that re-

porter, nor have I anything to take back and

but little to explain. The reporter was not on the platform and had an uncomfortable position. would have secured him a better one had I known he was there. I have no idea he intended to report me incorrectly but at the same time my severe remarks in regard to legalized plunderers and highwaymen, Carnegie amongst them, are not given in full connection with the thoughts and reflections which inspired them. I was thinking and speaking of those who ground the faces of the poor, helpless-reduced wages, increased the price of life's absolute necessities, devoured widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers. The Savior of mankind has said that such as these shall receive a greater damnation than anybody else. Carnegie's name came to my mind as an illustration of this class, not for the purpose of a personal assault, or to indicate that he is any worse in principle than thousands of others. His income, however, for some time past has rated at \$1,500,000 a year, which means, as some one has worked it out, \$125,000 a month, \$28,845 a week, \$4,120 a day, \$171.66 an hour, \$2.86 a minute. I knew that he did no work himself, and that he received from the labor of others for every minute of his life, for nearly every breath he draws more money than he pays to thousands of men and women in his employ for a hard day's work twelve hours I had read many descriptions of the pitiful, abject and squalid condiduced by the system of unrighteous taxation which has made him richer than many of the crowned heads of Europe. Here Guysboro of the American schooner Vidette. is one now at hand. Speaking of a row of aged and decrepit shanties on the Monongahela, near Pittsburg, the headquarters of protection,

the writer says: They are filled with pallid humanity . . black with age, paintless, carpetless and uncomportable. In summer they are dreadful places to live in. The bare hills tower on each side, making a sort of urn in which the hot sun turns the dense air fetid. The sewage runs through open gutters. A walk through the streets tells all. There are no disguises. The bare, brown doorsteps, the tables seen through the open doorway, the frowsy bed standing by the open window all bear their testimony of a comfortless life in plain view of the passer-by. You may know how much or how little the families have to Courtship and marriage, sickness and sorrow, deaths and births all go on in the the purview of men for poverty can allord no secrets and the cliff dwellers of the Monongahela are very poor'. Much of the same sort I might show you, but this is a fair sample

"How much protection is there here for the laboring man and woman? Not enough to keep their children from being born in full view of the streets, nor from dying in the same Carnegie's income from their labor, not from his own, is \$4,120 for every day the year round, but the poor, weary wife and mother can find no hour in them all in which to suffer the pangs of childbirth in privacy! It occurred to me also at Bloomfield that within the past four or five weeks Carnegie had ordered a reduction of wages amongst his working people. and that when a strike was threatened, he secured upon the ground a large force of

of overaweing the poor into submission, so that his income should not be diminished. He succeeded, and his victims are bent now in silence at their daily tasks for whatever he sees fit to give them. I confess to a strong spirit of resentment against such wrongs inflicted by the powerful on the weak, and my expressions at comfield are not without support and example from an authority far higher than this world can bestow. Suppose the Savior were again upon earth and should again relate the story of Dives and Lazarus. Every Carnegie in the land would say that Christ meant him, How appropriate the old parable is to the affairs

of mankind now, near the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era! There was a certain rich man which was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every

And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus which was laid at his gate full of sores.

And desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell om the rich man's table; more ver the dogs came and licked his sores.

And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by the angels into Abrabam's bosom; the

rich man also died and was buried. And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in tor-ments, and seeth Abraham alar off and Lazaraus in nercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of hi finger in water and cool my tongue, for I

n tormente, in this flame. But Abraham said: Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things, and likewise L zarus evil things; but now he is comforted. "that reminds me of a story. Do you remem-

the poor, I have no reason to change the place I have assigned to Carnegie and his class, who are far more criminal than their great prototype who allowed Lazarus to perish at his gates. At any rate, if Carnegie and his kind men. will cease their robberies they will be in no danger of the gallows."

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Six Masked Men Go Through an Express and a Mail Car.

Fr. Worth, Tex., Aug. 5 .- At 2 o'clock resterday morning six masked men stopped the Ft. Worth & Denver mail-express, south bound, between the Cheyenne water tank and Tuscosa. Three men got on the locomotive, compelled the engineer to pull away from the passenger coaches, which had been detached by the robbers and left under guard of three other men. After going half a mite they compelled the engineer to get off the engine and bring a pick to force open the door of the express car. Express Messenger Marsh closed the door and put out the lights in the car, first secreting all the express packages but three. The robbers, coming to his car, ordered him to open it and fired into it. The engineer hammered away with his pick until he got the door partly open, when a torch was pushed into the opening and a revolver poked in and pointed at Marsh, who was told to open up or be killed. Marsh opened the door and three packages were stolen, but the Pacific express people say very little money

The robbers then went to the mail car and compelled Route Agent Wolcott to open his car. He had hidden all his registered matter but one letter under a sack, and turned his lights out. The robbers got the one package and then opened the mail pouches and scattered the contents over the floor. After doing the work they then ordered the engineer to put out the torch and pull out. When they left authorities in the neighboring counties were notified and are in pursuit. It is said that the total amount stolen is less

Cheyenne is 375 miles northwest from Ft. Worth. The Kansas City Robbery.

than \$2,000. The passengers were badly

frightened, but not one was molested in any

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5 .- About thirty men continued the search for the robbers in Clay county all last night but obtained no clew. The Wabash officials are determined to leave no stone unturned to make the capture, but they have little hope of being able to do so. The supposition now is that the men are part of the gang that did the recent diamond obbery, and as soon as they got off the train they immediately went to Kansas City, reaching here five or six hours before the news of

the robbery was sent in.

ADDED MURDER TO HIS CRIME. A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Brutally Assaulted

and Choked to Death. BECKVILLE, Tex., Aug. 4.-Mamie E. Allison, a young girl of fifteen years, was found dead in her bed Tuesday morning by her sister, nine years of age, who failed to notify the neighbors of the fact, although friends were iving not a thousand feet away. The young ady's parents were gone from home, having eft Sunday not to return until Wednesday. Wednesday a neighbor called to get Allison to do some work for him and the younger girl told him her father was not at home, but would return that day, but he could not do any work as her sister was dead, adding: "But don't tell any one till papa gets home." The physicians who examined the body found that the most terrible crime had been first committed and that the fiend had added murder by deliberately choking his victim with both hands, clasping her throat until death ensued. Great clots of blood were found under the skin, which was blackened and disfigured terribly from her throat down to her breast and shoulddrs, From the testimony it developed that the younger sister was threatened with death it she gave the glarm, and was terror-stricken. Officers are working on a clew with little chance of

The Farmers Win Their Fight.

BISMARCK, N. Dak., Aug. 5.-The Saturday night session of the constitutional convention was interesting, especially to railroads and other corporations, the evening being passed in a discussion of the proposition giving the legislature power to fix passenger and freight rates and to regulate the charges on sleeping cars, express, telegraph and telephone companies. After a spirited debate, in which amendments giving the courts power to decide what rates should be charged, the farmers won, and the committee of the whole adopted the original proposition. Before the convention adopts the article another strong effort will be made to amend it.

The only business transacted this afternoon was meeting the senate commission tion and reclamation of arid lands.

In a Descreditable Attitude.

[Evansville Journal-rep.] The Indianapolis News criticises severely Supt. of Public Instruction LaPollette's opposition to the new school-book law. He has placed himself in a discreditable attitude by his ill-advised opposition, and has strengthened the current opinion that the school-book and school-furniture monopolies have had a great deal to do in nominating and electing all our cratic victory. Stephen G. Sharp of Lexingsuperintendents of public instruction for many years past. This conviction in the public mind had much to do with recent legislation to break the power of these evil influences.

Capt. Righy Dead. BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.-Capt. James H. Rigby, aged fifty-five, commander of the famous First

Maryland artillery, U.S. A., known as "Rigby's Battery" in the late war, dropped dead from heart disease to-day at his home here. At the urer, was expected to make heavy gains, there outbreak of the war he organized the battery which bore his name. A Good Beginning. [New Albany Ledger.]

It is as yet somewhat of an experiment, but as there are indications that the new system will save the people from 50 to 75 per cent, on school-books, it is one of those new departures that should be looked upon favorably and every effort made to make it a complete and permanent success.

See the Point? [Andrew Carnegie, October, 1888.] Protection means happy homes and high wages and security for the workingmen. [Andrew Carnegie, June, 1883.] Under the new scale wages will be reduced sbout 15 per cent.

[Tipton Times.] Indiana has given the school book trust its first knock down. Another round will knock Pinkerton's men heavily armed for the purpose I them out.

THEY WILL ALL GO OUT.

THE STRIKE IN THE COKE REGION.

Over One Thousand of the Remaining Ovens Will Be Shut Down To-Day-The Men Quiet and Peace ble and Con-

fident of Success in the End.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Aug. 5 .- The strike in the Conneilsville coke region has assumed immensa proportions. Of the 14,008 ovens in the region not less than 12,000 are now idle, and the managers of the strike assert that over one thousand of the remaining ovens will be shut down

The National progressive miners' association and the K. of L. are working together in perfect harmony for the first time in years. At a meeting at the Standard works yesterday the And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have men, who are nearly all National progressive miners, unanimously passed a resolution ignor-

ing the scale and agreement of last February. The latest works out are Leisenring, Nos. 3 and 3, Jimtown, Calomet, Sterling, Emma, Warden, Pennsville and Moyer. From the lat-"All I have to say in conclusion is that if our est reports received here it is almost certain merciful Lord thought hell was the proper | that not more than eight or ten works out of locality for Dives because he failed to succor | the seventy-six in the region will be working to-morrow. These, with the exception of the Mammoth, are all small works, and will not epresent over twelve or fourteen hundred

The men in this part of the region are quiet and peaceable and believe they will win the strike. The strikers from Donnelty and Stoneville went to Morewood this morning at daybreak and held a meeting in front of the company's store at that place. They succeeded in inducing the men to quit work, but it is reported that as soon as the visitors left the place some of the men went back to work. Arrangements are being made for an immense mass ceting to be held at this place on Wednesday. Delegations from all parts of the region are expected to be present and the meeting will be

dressed by National Master Workman Ran and several other prominent labor leaders. The latest feature in the coke simuation here is the report that the strike will end successfully as far as the McCiure and J. M. Schoonmaker coke companies are concerned. Telephone messages have been sent to-night to all the works operated by these companies, offering the men an advance of 6% per cent. They will try to force the price of coke to a point that will justify them in paying the advance. held at the above companies' works, and the probabilities are that a number of the men I return in the morning. Just what action will be taken by the H. C. Frick company cannot be ascertained to-night, but it is entirely probable that they will make a similar offer tothe men in their employ.

THEY WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

The Operators of Northern Illinois Will

Make No Concessions, LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 2 .- Dr. E. H. Wines, of the governor's committee, now investigating the coal mining troubles, in an interview here to-day, said that the coal operators in this region had expressed their determination not to submit the matter of their difficulties with their miners to arbitration, or to in any way followthe lead of H. Plumb, of the Coal Run company of Streator.

The operators and miners are no nearer an adjustment of difficulties than when the mines closed down May I. The northern Illinois operators claim that they must sell coal at least 15 cents per ton below last year's figures or re-tire from the business. This is owing to competition from southern Himois, and also from the Pennsylvania regions, from whence coal is shipped into Chicago and the Northwest by way of the lakes at very low rates.

Mr. Wines has very little hope of a speedy settlement of the case, and gives it as his opinion that both the miners and operators are in a great measure justified in their positions. At the prices offered the latter they can only do business at a loss, and at the prices offered.

the former they cannot earn a living.

Will Renew the Strike, SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 1.-The big strike which has been in progress here for the past ten days, but which was supposed to have subsided, vill again be renewed to-morrow. For the past week the men on the dock of the Northwestern fuel company, although not among the strikers, have been very much disturbed, so much that a detachment of special olice was kept on the docks to prevent trouble. These will go out to the number of 300. On the city contract works 100 men were discharged this afternoon and non-union men are to be put in their places. The K. of L. thereupon declared that a general strike would be ordered to-morrow.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 5 .- The Laughlin.

Struck Against the Gauge.

mill at Martin's Ferry was the first to introduce the light gauge for out nails adopted by the Western cut nail association, to compete with wire nails. After working a short time to-day the nailers quit, and at a meeting to-night de-cided to strike for the old gauge or increase of wages. The gauge is to be generally adopted, and a general strike is probable. Carnegle's Furnaces Banked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5 .- The Carnegie fur-

naces located at Rankin station near the city,

on the B. & O. road, have banked, pending the

settlement of the men's demands for an ad-

vance in wages. One furnace was banked

Saturday night and the other early this morning when the men employed at the latter joined those of the former. There are about two hun-

dred and twenty-five men out. Died of Starvation. SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 2 .- Twin children belonging to the wife of one of the locked out out miners died here this morning, and the physicians who attended them pronounced it a clear case of starvation. The mother had but

vide sufficient nourishment for them. THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

little food in the house and was unable to pro-

State Treasurer Sharp Re-elected by an Increased Majority. LOUISVILLE, Aug 5 .- Returns from the elec-

tion to-day for state treasurer show a demoton, the present treasurer, was nominated for re-election. The democratic counties so far heard from show an increase for him over the majority given Buckner in 1887. There have been some surprising vic-tories for republican candidates for the legislature, but this has been due in all cases to local causes. In republican counties, where ex-Senhas been rather a decrease. Louisville gives Sharp 2,500 majority and the state probably 25,000. The prohibition vote is light. The vote for a convention to revise the constitution will probably show a sufficient majority to call the

The Democrats Successful. CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.-Covington and Kenton

county, Kentucky, have elected all democratic representatives to the legislature. Newport and Bellevne, in Campbell county, gave repub-lican majorities, but it is claimed that Campbell county has elected its three representatives to the state legislature. A Used-Up Politician.

[South Bend Times.]

Congressman Cheadle of the Lafayette district is a badly used up politician. He has exof postoffices, etc., and is freely denounced in all parts of the district. Some indiguant republican politicians reinse to speak to him while others publicly denounce him as an "infernal scoundrel" and ingrate.